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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1835.

Summer Fallows.

As the season has now arrived when farmers are ploughing their summer fallows, we shall suggest a few considerations with regard to the propriety of the practice. The principal reasons in favor of it are, the destruction of weeds which grow upon the land, and the minute division and admixture of the component parts of the soil. These are indeed important advantages; but we would ask, if they cannot be obtained, or more than counterbalanced, by a different course of procedure?

The destruction of weeds is absolutely necessary to good farming; but this may be accomplished equally well by hoed fallow crops, (such for instance as the China bean,) which will not unfrequently, where a judicious system of rotatation is pursued, leave the ground in a better condition for winter wheat, than where the land is treated as a naked fallow merely.

Where such fallow crops can be selected as will cause no deterioration of the soil, nor injury to the succeeding wheat crop, it is evident that such a crop would be a clear gain over the naked fallow system, as it would occupy the ground which otherwise would be lying idle.

In cases however, where no fallow crop is raised, it would doubtless be much better for the land to be producing a growth of grass or clover, which may serve as a coat of manure for itself, than to remain barren and unproductive throughout the summer. This is a cheap way of manufacturing as well as spreading manure; and though the crops might not be instantly benefitted by it, it would eventually contribute materially to fertilizing the land.

Of all green crops thus ploughed under as manure, those of plants belonging to the natural order *Leguminoseæ* are found to possess a decided superiority. Crops of clover have accordingly been much employed. But as it commonly requires a second year after sowing for the common clover to arrive at sufficient size, some kind of more rapid growth would be desirable. The scarlet flowering clover,(*Trifolium incarnatam,*) an annual plant, when sown in the spring, will produce by autumn a good crop, which from the nature of the plant admits of being easily ploughed under. The seed however may prove expensive. We would recommend to enterprising agriculturists to direct their attention towards obtaining some suitable crop for this purpose.

☞"RETUS" was duly received, and his request will be attended to soon.

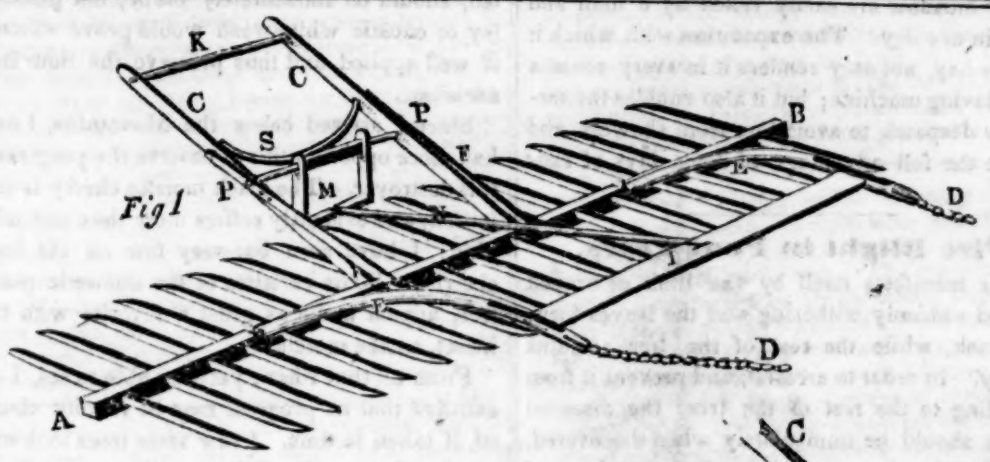

Fig 1

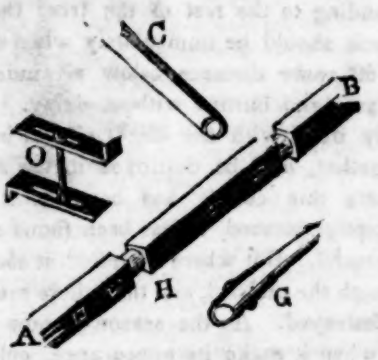

Fig 2

The Patent Revolving Horse RAKE.

This instrument, although much more complex in its construction than the common horse rake, possesses decided advantages both as it regards *ease* and *expedition* in raking. In the common rake it is necessary to stop at every winrow, and to lift the rake over the hay, which is laborious; but in the revolving rake it is unnecessary to stop once in crossing the whole breadth of the meadow, as by elevating the handles slightly the rake makes half a revolution, and completely empties itself, with perfect ease to the workman and without stopping a moment for that purpose.

It consists of a piece of scantling AB, Fig. 1, about ten feet long and three inches square, with eighteen holes one inch square cut through it at equal distances from each other to receive the teeth, which are pieces of the strongest and toughest wood an inch square and about three feet in length; these are driven in the holes so as to project equally both ways, forming a double row of teeth about 18 inches long. The draught chains DD, are attached to the forward ends of the two curved arms EE, which are connected at their other ends to the head AB, of the rake in such a manner as to permit the head to turn freely. The mode by which this is done is shown in Fig. 2, where G represents a portion of the curved arm with a thick strap of iron screwed on its extremity so as to form a hole in which the rounded part of the head (as shown at H) turns. The arms are held firmly together by the cross timber I.

The rake is held and guided by the cross rod K, connecting the handles CC; these handles are connected with the head by a joint similar to that of the curved arms just described. At the middle of the handles is another cross rod PP, upon which turns a small frame M; the lower part of this frame is connected by a rod N to the cross timber I. This rod is connected at its ends by joints similar to those by which the curved arms are attached to the head; and it must be of just such length as to cause the frame M when pressed down by the handles to touch the teeth within about half an inch of their ends; so that by bearing down upon the handles the teeth are made to lie flat upon the ground and prevented from turning over before desired. But by raising the handles, the frame is elevated out of the reach of the teeth, so as to allow them to pass it freely without touching.

The rake is unloaded by means of the following contrivance. On the outside of the handles CC, are two pieces of wood FF, turning freely upon the projecting ends of the rod PP as pivots, and resting their lower ends upon pieces of iron fastened crosswise on each side of the head. The form of these pieces of iron is shown in Fig. 2, at R, and still better in a detached view on an enlarged scale at O. Now when the handles are raised, the lower ends of the pieces FF, slide forward on these irons until they strike the projection on their forward part which stops them, and they immediately become braces, and prevent the handles from rising higher, without lifting the rake with them. The back part of the rake may therefore now be slightly raised by means of the handles, which causes the points of the forward teeth to strike the earth, and the horse continuing in motion, the rake immediately performs a semi-revolution and empties the hay, bringing the back teeth over forward, and the rake passes on till it is again filled, and emptied as before.

It is requsite that the handles be pefectly parallel in order that the pieces FF may play freely.

S is a strong brace of iron fastened at its ends to the handles CC, and at the middle to the rod PP.

In using this rake, rough places and stones are readily avoided by pressing down upon the handles, which causes the forward points of the teeth to rise, when the rake passes freely over the obstruction.

The price of the revolving rake is six dollars.

With most farmers it will pay for itself in one summer, and with proper care will last many years without repair. Ten or twelve acres of ordinary meadow are easily raked by a man and horse in one day. The expedition with which it collects hay, not only renders it in every sense a labor saving machine; but it also enables the farmer by despatch to avoid loss from showers, and to take the full advantage of long days of sunshine.

Fire Blight in Pear Trees.

This manifests itself by the limb or branch affected suddenly withering and the leaves turning black, while the rest of the tree remains healthy. In order to arrest it, and prevent it from extending to the rest of the tree, the diseased branch should be immediately when discovered, cut off some distance below all indications of disease, and burned without delay. Trees already dead with fire blight should be removed altogether, and be destroyed in the same way. Where this course has been constantly and promptly pursued, it has been found completely successful. But where neglected, it soon extends through the orchard, and the whole are ultimately destroyed. As the season is now approaching when it make its appearance, cultivators of this fruit should be on the look out, so as to arrest it at its very commencement.

Ashes as Manure.

Farmers who now have ashes on hand, will find it profitable to apply it as a top dressing to their corn, instead of selling it at the asheries. An application of ashes to this crop will not unfrequently cause an increase of more than five times the value of the ashes at the price they are commonly sold. Ashes which have been kept perfectly dry and uninjured are far preferable to leached, though the latter is very valuable. When it is applied to corn, one gill of that which is fresh or unmoistened will be enough; if leached, half a shovel full will not be too much. It is recommended that when unleached ashes is applied, it be placed on the surface round each hill so as not to touch the plants, as it might otherwise injure them by its causticity.

Remarks of a Traveler.

(CONTINUED)

Excrescences on Plum and Cherry Trees.

I pretend to no great skill in Entomology; but I am not so deficient in observation as to confound the worm that feeds on the pulpy bark of the peach tree, with *the borer* that perforates the solid wood of the apple tree or the quince; neither have I mistaken for either of these, the insect that loads the plum and the cherry tree with its unsightly excrescences. The last is doubtless a native of Pennsylvania, and very probably also of New York. On the sides of the turnpike road between Belmont and Easton, I observed the mountain cherry which so much resembles the peach tree in its leaf, deformed with these bunches; and this occurred in the wildest woods, far from any cultivated spot.

This insect appears to have migrated from these solitudes to the plum and cherry trees which have been planted by the inhabitants round their doors. In some places only two or three excrescences were visible; and it became a subject of wonder to me how any proprietor could pass them with a knife in his pocket, and not draw it in defence of the tree. The diseased branches if amputated, should be immediately burnt; but probably ley or caustic white-wash would prove effectual if well applied, and thus preserve the limb from excision.

Since I arrived below the Mountains, I have had more opportunities to observe the progress of this destroyer. The black morello cherry is most loaded, and evidently suffers more than any other kind: I have seen but very few on the heart cherries. Some varieties of the domestic plumb tree, appear to be as great a favorite with this insect, as the morello.

From all that I have yet been able to see, I am satisfied that its progress may be readily checked, if taken in time. I saw some trees that were nearly destroyed, while on other trees of the same kind, at the distance of only a few paces, the work of ruin was just begun. I wish I could stimulate our horticulturists to be on the alert, and to wage a war of extermination. There could be no doubt of their success, if they would persevere.

I am informed that some of the thorn hedges are also becoming damaged in the same manner; but whether by the same insect or not, I have had no opportunity to determine.

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Cultivation of the Peach Tree.

After gaining the summit of the turnpike road between Ithaca and Owego, but few peach trees were seen; and yet the appearance of those few satisfied me that this fine fruit might be produced in plenty throughout this elevated region. Every person with whom I have conversed, says that this tree succeeds better on the hills than in the valleys, and the same assurance was given me many years ago when I passed through this country. I could not distinctly learn however, the cause of this singular fact. I was told indeed that the trees in the valleys soon declined; but whether it was in consequence of the operations of the peach worm, or from some ungenial influence in the climate, appeared not to be known.

Last winter it was asserted in some of the newspapers that the thermometer had indicated a greater degree of cold in the valleys than on the hills. This I believe was only observed when the weather was calm, and when, as it was supposed, the *colder particles* which were *heavier* had an opportunity to settle down in the lower places; but whether this will account for the decline of the peach trees in such situations, I must leave undetermined. In the neighborhood of our lakes, a calm of any considerable duration in winter, is of very rare occurrence; and it appears reasonable, but on the principle of radiation, and the doctrine of the colder particles subsiding, that the unsettled state of our atmosphere at that season, has a tendency to keep up the temperature.

But to resume my subject: In the town of Spencer I once saw well grown peach trees that were finely loaded with fruit; and this was in an elevated valley between hills or mountains many hundred feet higher. I have therefore reason for believing that this tree might be profitably cultivated without much horticultural skill, in most parts of this district. Indeed, if I may judge from the scarcity of most other fruit trees, but few experiments have been tried in this quarter.

At Stroudsburgh, large peach trees were pointed out to me, which had perished by the cold of last winter; and we were told that in this beautiful valley the mercury had sunk to 27° below zero. The damage to this tree however, has not been confined to this place: In New Jersey I saw hundreds of them that had perished in the same manner; and hundreds besides which had new shoots protruding from the limbs, all the buds having evidently failed. The damage however, is not so great as was anticipated. Many trees in which the inner bark was found to be discolored and presumed to be dead, are now reviving.

As that part of New Jersey which I have traversed, is not a valley but a plain; and as the cold has not been so intense as to the north, if we attempt to account for this destruction of the peach tree, we must resort to another consideration. I would suppose that the sap had started during a warm spell in winter, and rendered the tree more susceptible of injury from the cold.

It appeared to be a prevailing opinion below the Blue Mountains, on the route towards Philadelphia, that the peach tree is very short lived; and that it rarely fruits more than twice. The reason has not been well explained, though all that I have conversed with, admit the fact. Some ascribe it to the worm at the root; but some trees that I have examined, have most unquestionably died with *the yellows*. The *attenuated twigs* still remained on the trees, pointing out beyond all dispute, the nature of the malady.

If my residence was here, I should raise peaches.

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Turnpikes and Toll Bridges.

The turnpike from the Great Bend to Belmont, and from thence to Easton, was in fine order,—affording a remarkable contrast to the miserable tracks which I formerly traversed through this region, over stones and rocks, and deep ruts and mud holes. The facility with which we now traveled 40 or 50 miles a day, was very pleasing when I remembered my fatigue in former years; and it was with real pleasure that I paid the trifling demands of the gate-keepers. The excellent toll bridges over the Chenango at Binghamton and the Susquehanna at the Great Bend, also reminded me of the dangers and delays of the ill-conditioned ferry boats of former times.

Letter from Ohio.

The following extracts are taken from the letter of a friend, dated Columbus, Ohio, May 26, 1835:

Scioto Bottoms.

"In publishing my letter of the 9th August, 1833, (Gen. Far. vol. 3, p. 330,) your printer has made Scioto bottoms into '*Scotch* bottoms,' an error which I think it would be well to correct.

"Mr. Buel, in quoting an observation made in that letter, (Gen. Far. vol. 5, p. 120,) has made the error still worse by making the name of our river *Scotia* instead of *Scioto*; and it is common among eastern editors to write the word Scioto, (ending with *a* instead of *o*.)

"If Mr. B. had read a few lines before the passage which he has quoted, he would have seen that the extraordinary durability of our Scioto bottom soils, is owing to the fact that they are

annually overflown with water,' which 'occasions a thin deposite of rich alluvial soil, and renders manure unnecessary;' and he would have perceived that this extraordinary durability is no proof against the correctness of *The New Theory*.

The Wheat Crop.

"In a late visit to my friends in Champaign county, I observed that much of the wheat had been killed by the severity of the late winter. The thermometer at this place stood on the 7th of February at 13 degrees below zero—on the 8th at 14, and on the 9th at 13.

Earth Worms.

"There is a kind of earth worm (larva) which is very destructive to corn and other crops, (especially when they are *preceded* by clover,) and which is here called 'cut worm.' Many fields have to be replanted, and sometimes the second or even the third planting is destroyed by these worms.

"If any of your correspondents will suggest an effectual remedy for the ravages of this larva, they will render a service to many farmers in the western country. I. A. L."

Hardly Fair.—The Gen. Farmer has credited the O. Farmer, and the Farmer and Gardener has credited the Genesee Farmer, for articles which first appeared as editorial in the Cultivator; and the New England Farmer has inserted an article, upon which we bestowed some labor, without giving credit to any one. When *old* editors show such a want of circumspection and justice, the *young* ones are apt to imitate their example.—*Cultivator.*

We know not the particular instance alluded to in the above extract, in which we have erred in giving credit. It is, however, but one of a multitude of such errors which we presume have occurred in our paper; though we think it would be difficult to point out a case where such an error has *originated* in this paper. Still it is not unlikely we may be mistaken on this point. By the time our good friend of the Cultivator has printed as many numbers as we have, and seen his articles come back to him credited to all sorts of papers which ever gave birth to an agricultural article, and with no credit at all, he will, we think, be irresistibly led to the conclusion that these mistakes originate in something else than a want of "fairness," or that all editors are rogues. We venture to say that we can, in 15 minutes, taking our exchange papers as they lay on the shelf, turn to one hundred articles, which ought to be credited *Genesee Farmer*, but which are credited to other journals, or with no credit.

The Silk Culture.

The following judicious remarks are from an article on this subject in the last number of the Cultivator:

"We have no doubt that silk culture will ultimately succeed, and constitute an important branch of our national industry, if it is not paralyzed by the blighting influence of associated capitalists. There is no business better suited to the economy of the farm, and to people in moderate circumstances, than this. It enables the otherwise unproductive inmates, females and children, to turn their labor to good account. But we are afraid that large establishments, with corporate powers, will tend rather to retard than to encourage this branch of rural labor, except in their immediate neighborhoods, where it can be made subservient to their cupidity. There will, however, be failures in this as in every other business, in which men embark with more zeal than knowledge. We remember the subject produced no little excitement some half a century ago, in Connecticut, when that state gave a bounty for planting mulberry trees. We were then familiar with the management of the silk worm, and assisted oft in gathering leaves for their food. The excitement and zeal soon died away, but is now renewed with far better prospects of success."

On the Dairy.

The Committee of the Essex (Mass.) Agricultural Society, consisting of Daniel P. King, Chairman, and others, report:

"That they consider a well managed dairy one of the most valuable sources of a farmer's revenue. Our proximity to large towns and manufacturing villages insures a ready market and fair prices. The product of a good cow, for a single season, in milk, butter, cheese, and the unsaleable refuse, may be estimated at more than thirty dollars. The same food consumed by other stock will hardly yield to the farmer half that sum. Oxen and horses are necessary, but economy seems to indicate that no more should be here kept than are required for labor. Young cattle may generally be purchased for less money than it would cost to raise them: a promising two year old heifer may be bought of the drover in the fall, for about twelve dollars; the butcher pays for a well fatted calf, a month old, nearly half the money, and fodder and feed must be abundant and cheap when the farmer can afford to keep such an animal two winters and three summers for six, eight, or even ten dollars.

"Like every other part of the farmer's business, the dairy requires atttention: the cows must have a constant supply of nutritive food and pure water, and salt occasionally; the dairy room should be clean and sweet, and used exclusively for that purpose; the pans and other utensils should be carefully scalded, and neatness and order should pervade the whole department.

"Although the dairy is comparatively profitable, and although its products are a component part in so many of the comforts and luxuries of the table, there are some farmers of our acquaintance who have been obliged to abandon it altogether, or to conduct it on a smaller scale, on account of the difficulty of obtaining skilful and experienced dairy women. And here we have opportunity of proposing to fathers and mothers the question, whether, in the varied and refined education of their daughters, some of the most useful and important branches have not been neglected? Whether the more fanciful and ornamental attainments have not been substituted for the lessons of the kitchen and the dairy? Whether some delicate hands have not been so long occupied with the pencil, the embroidering needle, and the piano, that they have forgotten, or never learned, the cunning of the skimmer, and the cheese tub, and the churn? Whether specious elegance has not been more studied than substantial usefulness? The former, indeed, should not be wholly neglected, but the latter are indispensable to the comfort and happiness of the community. An English writer, more noted than esteemed, but who on some subjects is good authority, in his Cottage Economy, observes:—"I must hear a great deal more than I ever have heard, to convince me that teaching children polite accomplishments tends so much to their happiness, their independence of spirit, their manliness of character, as teaching them to labor. The person that is in want, must be a slave; and to be habituated to labor cheerfully, is the only means of preventing nineteen-twentieths of mankind from being in want."

It was the benevolent wish of a kind hearted monarch of France, that every peasant in his dominions might have a fowl for his Sunday dinner: how much more substantial the boon if every family might be blessed with the possession of that most useful animal, the cow, which supplies food, not for Sundays only, but for every day and every meal. And this possession is within the reach of almost every family of almost every town in this county. If the practice of keeping cows were adopted by all those who have the ability, much might be added to domestic comfort, and there would soon be no farther complaint of the difficulty of obtaining competent managers of the dairy. Besides the generous contributions of the cow to supply the wants of the family, the children may all learn to milk, and the females will learn to take care of it; they will know the value of such animals, will feed them carefully and treat them gently."

Parmesan Cheese.—The country between Cremona and Lodi comprises the richest part of Milanese. The irrigation too is brought to the highest state of perfection. The grass is cut four times a year as fodder for the cows, from whose milk is made the well known cheese called Parmesan. The cows, which are kept in the stall nearly all the year round, are fed during summer on two of these crops of grass or clover, which are cut green, and in the winter on the other two, which are hayed. The milk of at least fifty cows is required for the manufacture of a Parmesan cheese. Hence, as one farm rarely affords pasture for such a number, it is usual for the farmers or metayers of a district to club together. The milk of 50, 60, or even 100 cows, is brought twice to the farm where the dairy is fixed; the person on whom devolves the task of making the cheese, keeps an account of the milk received, and the cheese is afterwards apportioned accordingly. In this fertile plain a farm of sixty acres is considered as a large one. These farms are subdivided into fields of three or four acres, for the convenience of irrigation; a practice which, in the course of a few years, impairs the quality of the grass to such a degree, that it becomes necessary to discontinue it. In this case, the sluices of the Gora are shut, the ground is ploughed in autumn, and in the following spring sown with hemp, which shoots up to a great height; when this is pulled, the ground is sown with leguminous plants. In the next spring it is sown with oats, which grow to the height of six or seven feet. The richness of the soil being thus sufficiently subdued, it is next cropped with wheat. Maize is then sown in the following spring; a second crop of wheat succeeds, and finishes the course of cropping. The ground is then left to itself, and is immediately covered with herbage. During winter it is manured, and the new meadow is then subjected again to the process of irrigation, which is usually continued for fifteen years. Thus the rotation in the Milanese extends to twenty years; five years for the growth of hemp, pulse, and grain, and fifteen for the growth of grass. Rice is also grown in some parts of the Milanese; but as it partakes of the nature of an aquatic plant, for the rice grounds are kept under water during nearly the whole period of its growth, its cultivation has been placed under considerable restriction by the government, owing to the malaria which it engenders.—*Evans' Italy.*

A New Article.—Several gentlemen of this town have formed an association for the manufacture of an entirely new kind of carpeting and floor cloth: which they call the Norwalk Felt Carpeting. Its pincipal recommendations are, its durability, which is greater than that of Brussels; its price, which is less than Ingrain; its lustre, which is equal to Turkey, its surface which greatly resembles Wilton. Its advantages over these are its imperviousness to dust, to wind and to water. Its texture is necessarily fine from the manner in which it is made. The colors are bright and durable, penetrating the entire thickness, an eighth of an inch. We examined a piece which had been used about three years, and we did not think we could discover any appearance of wear in it, either in regard to color or texture. From the lustre of the colors and the taste displayed in the selection of patterns, we think the effect upon the eye is the most pleasing and brilliant of that of any carpeting we have ever seen. —*Norwalk Gaz.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Rotation of Crops, Ploughing & Manuring.

BY HOLKHAM.

It has been our practice, when noticing important conclusions drawn by scientific and intelligent farmers, if they differed from our own opinions on the same subjects, to make notes of the particular points of difference, and when leisure or accidental circumstances enabled us to examine the matter with more care, to do it without being deterred by indolence, deluded by theories, or misled by authority.

In pursuance of this practice, we laid aside the 19th No. of the 5th vol. of the Genesee Farmer, containing the letter of LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq. to Judge BUEL, in which he details at some length his opinion that the doctrine of a rotation of crops, upon the largest portion of the land throughout the United States, is founded in error—that while it is *undoubtedly* the best upon *primitive soils*, upon most others it is far from being a settled question; and he proceeds to point out various localities where particular crops form standing and perpetual objects of culture, with the conviction on the minds of the occupants, that it is more profitable than any other system.

We should not expose ourselves to a trial of conclusions with such authority, had he confined himself to his own part of the world. We are perfectly willing to give him abundant scope for his observations, and shall continue to read his reflections upon them with pleasure; but we are deeply interested in the little spot called *home*, which appears to have been particularly selected for some of his remarks; have taken some pains to establish different opinions *there*, and do not like to see the labor of years wantonly cast away. We therefore respectfully ask to enter our dissent from the doctrine he inculcates, and to give the results of experience, for the dicta of hasty observation and mere conjecture.

The practice of any country furnishes a presumption that it is the best system for that country, because the reason as well as interest of mankind have most probably concurred in its adoption; but where the human understanding, and consequently the energy and enterprise of men, has been shackled by tyranny or circumscribed by poverty,—where a blind adherence to the examples of an ignorant ancestry have limited their experiments, or where indolence has swayed her leaden scepter over a benumbed and slumbering world, practice furnishes no safe guide to human industry,—should not be used to make us abandon the deductions of sound philosophy, nor be ratified by the sanctions of men who are held up as examples for the inexperienced husbandman.

While we are willing to admit the manufacture of different theories for different soils and different formations, we cannot admit them to be of perpetual or even general application, without regard to the quality of the land, (which exists in every grade of richness, in secondary if not in primitive formations,) the local resources for manure, or the nature of the productions furnished by its culture; but comprehensive views, a candid independence of theory, and an exact balance of the adventure and the returns, will always be conceded him, as a safe and indubitable foundation for a decision; and predicting that such a decision will always be consistent with the fair deductions of science and the dictates of experience, we will lay down the broad position that no land ever yet came fresh from the hand of its Creator, designed for the habitation and sustenance of man, that can neither be improved by human industry, nor injured by bad cultivation. His promised chapter maintaining the reverse of this position will be looked for with interest.

The remarks to which we have particular allusion are those that tell us wheat, and corn, and oats, and grass, have been raised for twenty and thirty times on the same land without manure or artificial stimulants, "and *have constantly improved from their first cultivation.*" Here we find that cultivation, manure, and a rotation of crops are unnecessary; and it amounts generally to a full and decisive condemnation of *the whole course of the Genesee Farmer*, so far as it relates to the countries in question, as well as a condemnation of the generally received opinions of intelligent husbandmen. We are not residents with him of the great western valleys, where, if his descriptions are realities, nature riots in wild luxuriance, where man sports with the bounties of Providence, and where inexhaustible fountains of fertility and wealth allure and tempt him to waste the gifts with which he has been abundantly blessed; but, inhabiting a less favored region, where the rewards of industry are abundant, but where all the faculties of men are of necessity called into active usefulness, we are slow in believing that the western regions have supplanted the shoulders of Atlas; and so far as his remarks apply to us, we must dissent from his opinion, conscious that it is founded upon the slothfulness, the carelessness, or the want of management, of those of its occupants from whom he derived his information.

Ours is by nature a grazing country, and in using the epithet "ours," we wish to be understood as speaking of the region that extends on both sides of the south line of the state of New York. For the distance of about thirty miles on each side of this boundary, it has obtained the popular name of the Beech Woods, although generally interspersed with almost every variety of other timber common to the two adjoining states; it occupies about a parallel of latitude, and with a few interruptions four or five degrees of longitude. The land, with very litttle variation, is of similar quality, originally rugged and forbidding in its aspect, abrupt and sometimes mountainous in its formation, but beautiful and magnificent in its scenery, uncommonly healthful in its climate, and remarkably similar in all its natural productions. Whenever you approach the broad and rapid rivers which cross it, the land in its native state assumes a different appearance, the beech and maple disappear, the pine and the oak, as if intended by nature to be sent to a distant market through these natural floating avenues, increases, and the land under cultivation produces abundant crops of grain, that can be sent to market through the same medium. While receding from the navigable streams, the beech and maple resume their preeminence, the grass is rich and luxuriant, the white clover and red-top velvet the whole surface spontaneously as the timber is removed; and Nature, who always writes a legible hand, has marked the whole country as a chosen residence for those "who feed their flocks and have much cattle." Here, indeed, he justly tells us, "immense tracts of the finest pastures exist, where no grass seed has been sown by the farmer. White clover, and blue, and spear grass, come in spontaneously upon clearing the land, which remain permanently good; it is not at all diminished after thirty years ocupation."

It is to this section of country his remarks against a rotation of crops are made to apply with peculiar force; and it is to caution the farmers of these counties against the plausible theories of only imaginary existence, that we have been led to these remarks. Let me repeat it, *ours is by nature a grazing country;* and from its earliest occupancy by civilized habitants, has been used almost exclusively for that purpose. The impression once existed that the introduction of grain culture would ruin the adventurous innovator; but science has commenced her invigorating career. Clover, and gypsum, and lime, are combining their energies, and Nature, ever kind to those who treat her generously, is awarding them the return of plenty in house and barn.

"While riding," says the writer, "through a portion of these counties a few years since, where grazing, dairy, and the raising of cattle and sheep, was the principal business of the farmer, I remarked upon the very rough and uneven appearance of the meadows, having never been ploughed, and possessing, after many years cropping, all the inequalities of surface which upturned trees and decayed trunks, although long since removed, had caused. I inquired why these, to appearance, valuable mowing lands, were suffered to remain in so rough a state, when two or three ploughings and a cultivated crop or two would make them smooth? I was answered, *that ploughing would materially injure their productiveness, being never so good for grass afterwards;* that immediately after clearing, the land was either harrowed into wheat or oats with grass seed, and so had since remained in grass after the first crop was harvested, yielding continually without manure, excellent crops, with no deterioration"—"that 18 or 20 crops of oats had been raised on the ploughed land in succession—that they had frequently lodged in consequence of the immense growth, *where they had never been manured*, and had yielded frequent and heavy crops, the oat crop particularly being held to *improve* with every cultivation."

It is not the least singular of these series of facts, that the same quality of land thus admirably adapted by nature to the two crops of grass and oats, should be rendered unfit for the production of grass by ploughing, and should be made more and more productive in oats by the same process. It is gratifying to find that in this particular Jethro Wood has not lived in vain. We are irresistibly led to inquire whether a similar consequence follows on the wheat land.

Now we are perfectly willing, for the purposes of argument, to admit the facts, while we dispute the conclusions; but if our experience furnishes any test of truth, the facts themselves are wide of the mark. That the land increased in fertility by ploughing is proved beyond controversy by

the increase of the wheat and oat crop, in the different locations; but if it was thus benefited, it would increase the weight of grass afterwards —that it did not increase the quantity of grass must, therefore, have been owing, not to its want of adaptation to the crop, but to its being badly put in; because, if naturally adapted to grass, and an increase or addition to its fertility made, nothing but bad farming could have produced the result. That occasional ploughing of grass land, and laying it down with a heavy coat of manure, has a tendency to diminish its fertility, is inverting instead of augmenting the "gathered wisdom" of past generations,—is at variance with all the operations of husbandry, and as repugnant to the principles of vegetable physiology as it is to the theories of pulverization and absorption. What, then, is the unavoidable conclusion, that the cultivation of oats destroys its aptitude for grass, and well it may, if the land is never manured; but the conclusion must be impotent indeed if the want of manure is the cause of this incompatibility. If the Vice President of the New York Agricultural Society had relied upon his own good sense, instead of theorising the most obvious facts, when men told him that oats was a standing and perpetual crop, increasing annually upon the same field *without manure*, he would have looked about him for the dung heap, and would have found it accumulated in the thirty years of such cultivation to an immense stack about the barn; but the probability is, that nine times out of ten, he would have found that like Paddy's flea, put your finger on it, and it is not there—the grass had been fed out under the old practice from stacks in the meadow—the meadow had thus been manured perhaps abundantly; and if no manure had been carried to the ploughed fields, as is often the case under this lazy and wretched system, it probably was because the farmer had placed his barn by the side of a brook or river, where what should have constituted the whole wealth and furniture of his arable land had been carried where he should go with it—to the valley of the Mississippi.

Within the last few years we commenced the system of rotation of crops in the midst of such a settlement as he has visited. The farm upon which our operations commenced had been partially cleared about 17 years, and the grass seed sown in the manner he has described, *where it had been sown at all.* The crop was said by the previous occupants to have been getting better during the whole of that period, and that it was worse than folly to plough it.

"But hope grew round me like the twining vine,
And fruits and foliage, not yet mine, seemed mine."

The result was what I had anticipated. The crops have been trebled, by ploughing, manuring, and alternating hoed crops with small grains and clover, within a period of seven years, and the system itself has been very imperfectly managed or understood; and yet such is the pertinacity with which men cling to bad habits and preconceived opinions, that when disabled by the incontestible evidence of their senses from disputing the quantity, they shield their own indolent practices under their opinion of its quality; hence clover hay is not good for cattle!!—and as timothy and the natural grasses succeed it after a few years mowing, it is more valuable to let it remain in grass than to plough it!! And such indeed is a very fair conclusion, where ploughing is frequently *half done*—where it is resorted to *without manure*—where no regular system of alternate husbandry is pursued, but chance, convenience, or lean-chopped want, dictates the course of crops—where little of the land belongs to the occupant, who, like Sterne's prisoner, has been sitting "notching upon a stick the many dismal days and nights he has passed there," and sighing because "in *thirty* years the western breeze had not once fanned his blood." But many other reasons continue to operate to prevent tillage crops in this grass region. We have no market but a home market for grain—the Connecticut claims prevented the Pennsylvania side from settling, and its occupants from improving —the lumber business has kept both sides full of business—the land is often stony, and for years after clearing is filled with pine, oak, chestnut, hemlock, and other stumps, which *thirty* years of toil scarcely remove; it is therefore not quite so easy to manage as the valleys of the Genesee and the great Lakes. Another and very fruitful source of the mischievous course he approbates has arisen from ploughing the land when wet. Coming ourselves from a primitive region, where the land ploughed better for a little moisture, we were confounded to find it bake hard after wet ploughing. We were thus forced into an investigation of the causes; and the impression being general that it was not clayey, we had it subjected to a chemical analysis in various sections, and the result, although somewhat different in different localities, may fairly be averaged as containing

Silica,	64 parts.
Alumine,	18 "
Carbonate of lime,	8 "
Vegetable and animal matter,	7 "
Oxide of iron,	2 "
Magnesia,	1 "
	100

From this it was manifest that it contained too much alumine to bear ploughing when wet; and thus it has happened, that men ploughing such land, and getting no crop for two or three years after, naturally thought "that ploughing materially injured its productiveness," and resolutely armed themselves against the convictions of experimental philosophy.

The distinction attempted in the letter between primitive and secondary soils, may have some little tendency to diminish the mischievous consequences of such opinions, but the whole amount of primitive cultivated land in the United States, at least south of the Mohawk, is comparatively small, and the distinction itself has no foundation in agricultural results; they are equally the subject of cultivation and of *improvement*, and the crops on each will be proportioned to the degrees of fertility and good husbandry.

We regretted to find a writer so deservedly popular, departing from the two received opinions that ploughing and manuring land increased its fertility, and that a succession of the same crop, even without manuring, instead of exhausting it, renders it more and more inexhaustible. If, however, he can maintain such positions, it will be laying a flattering unction to the indolence of many a listless farmer besides HOLKHAM.

The Williamson Apple.

BY W. W. B.

MR. TUCKER—I observe that you have had numerous applications for the grafts of the *Williamson Apple* which I sent you. As my notice of it has created a desire in the lovers of good fruit to possess it, and a demand for the grafts, if my life is spared I will send you in the ensuing winter or spring an ample supply for distribution among your correspondents. It will perhaps be taxing you too much to answer these applications and distribute the grafts. It is hoped our nurserymen will take early pains to introduce it into their collections if they have it not already, for we think they could not make a more valuable addition to their stock of winter apples. Applications for grafts at the proper season, to Wm. W. M'CAY, Esq. of Bath, will readily be answered. I remarked in my former communication that the original trees were planted out in the Land Office Orchard some thirty years ago. I have been since informed by Capt. James Read, the Surveyor of the Poultney Estate, and one of the oldest residents of Bath, that it is forty-two years since the orchard was planted; and the probability is, the fruit was originally brought from Europe, by Col. Williamson, when he came over to take the agency of the Poultney estate.

Yours, &c. W. W. B.

Hammondsport, May 15.

From the Edinburg Qr. Jour. of Agriculture.

On Water Meadows Causing the ROT IN SHEEP.

About the year 1808, some land, part of which had been under water, much of which was a bog, and part or which was nearly dry, was drained, leveled and irrigated. Although it was drained, and was so far dry that horses could at all times walk upon it, yet it produced coarse herbage, rushes, and even some flags. In this state it remained for at least fifteen years, and during the whole of the time it was constantly fed on by ewes and lambs in the spring, and no instance was ever known of any of these sheep ever showing the slightest symptom of the rot.

As, however, the herbage was not good, and it was supposed that, by obtaining a better outfall, and a more effectual mode of drainage, the meadow might be much improved, it was broken up in 1829, drained more perfectly, better leveled, and was again laid down to grass after a turnep-fallow. The land then appeared to be perfectly drained. The turneps were excellent, and the grass which was sown in 1831 was beautiful. It was mown that autumn, after having been irrigated, and produced abundantly. It carried great flocks of sheep the ensuing spring, and produced a very great crop of grass early in the summer; but afterwards, in that year, the land appeared starved, and the grass did not come a second time to the scythe. In the spring of 1833, the meadow yielded a good pasture to the sheep, but, except in those parts which were dry and steep, it produced little for the scythe. Rushes made their appearance, and as it was probable that the land was not sufficiently drained, more drains were made, which produced a great deal of water. Then for the first time suspicions were raised that the sheep fed on the land were tainted

by the rot, and it has been ascertained that, since Christmas 1833, sheep fed upon it have taken the rot in five days. In the spring of 1834, more drains were made in it. The consequence of which has been a great improvement in the quality and quantity of the herbage, but as far as the rot is concerned, it has been equally fatal to every sheep put upon it. It is necessary to add, that although the whole of this meadow is now so well drained, that, after a fortnight's irrigation, it will become so dry in a week as to admit of horses galloping over it without scarcely leaving the print of their shoe, yet as some parts of it are much lower, and consequently nearer the water by some feet than others, it might be supposed that they would be more likely to produce the rot than those parts which are higher. But this is not the case. It has been ascertained that they are all equally infectious. Other meadows in this neighborhood, irrigated partly by the same stream, have equally rotted the sheep, though perfectly well drained. As those other meadows are entirely new, it cannot be said of them that there was a time when, though less well drained, they did not rot the sheep. They do not affect the question, what can be the reason why land which, when less well drained, was fed by sheep with impunity, rots them now, when it is much better drained?

It cannot be attributed wholly to the seasons; because other water meadows in the same county, but on a different stream, did not rot the sheep in the spring, or even in the autumn of 1833. It is true that, in the spring of 1834, some few, out of very many, have been supposed to take the rot; and that in the autumn of 1834*, even on these meadows, scarce one has escaped the infection. But where they have taken it, some parts of the land have not been effectually drained.

These occurrences naturally excited attention; and recourse to every known means supposed to be capable of preventing this infection was resorted to. It has been said that sheep folded on fallows, and not allowed to go on to their pastures till the dew was off the ground, have escaped the rot, when others, which were allowed to remain constantly on them, have taken it; that dry food given to them on dry ground during the night, and that salt and oil-cake, have acted as preservatives. The evidence of the good effects of all these antidotes has been such as it was impossible to doubt. But each and every one of them has been tried here with the greatest attention, and it is painful to add, that they have all failed in *every instance*. The mode in which these experiments were made was this: Out of a large lot of fat wethers which were in the course of being killed, and which were all believed to be sound, three at a time were selected for the trial of each of these remedies, and put on the meadows. At the end of three weeks, their livers were invariably found to be more or less infected; while the livers of the others of the same lot which had not been on the meadows, and which had remained in their usual dry pastures, remained unaffected.

This continued for some time; but at last two wethers which had *not* been on the meadow, were found to have diseased livers, and therefore it cannot be affirmed with perfect certainty that the subjects of the experiment had taken the disease in spite of the remedies; because it is just possible, that, like the two last, they might all have taken the infection at some previous period.

* In the autumn of 1833, 200 ewes were fed on these meadows, and when killed, were all found to be quite sound.

Making Silk.

In our last number we gave directions for rearing silk worms, preparatory to making cocoons, and it will now be seasonable to give directions for that purpose.

The time when the worms are ripe, or ready to rise and form their cocoons, is easily determined by their refusing to eat when fed. Instead of eating fresh leaves, when given them, they will ramble about, apparently seeking something on which to climb. A careful observer will also notice a material change in their appearance. They will be of the color of a green gage plum, appear somewhat diminished in size and look transparent. Mr. Cobb gives the following directions for accommodating the worms to mount:

"Previous to the rising of the worms, some little arches or cabins should have been prepared of brushwood or broom corn, by setting their branches with their top spread, pressing against the bottom of the upper shelf to hold them in their position. The worms will readily find and climb these little trees and spin their cocoons in them; the worms will be three or four days spinning their cocoons, and will all generally be finished in eight days. The brush may then be taken down, the cocoons taken off, cleared of their loose tow and prepared for reeling. I have found that the branches of the oak, with the leaves on, answered the purpose for these arches very well, as the leaves are strong and do not crumble in taking off the silk. They should be cut some days before hand, and be dry when used. Some prefer to have the brushwood, entirely stripped of its leaves."

Other methods are proposed, particularly one by Mr. Whitmarsh of Northampton, an account of which will be found in our last number.

After the worms have made their cocoons they should be carefully taken from the arches or cabins, and those intended for seed selected, stripped of their tow, and strung on a string, great care being taken that they be not pierced. They should then be hung up until such time as the moths come out, which ordinarily takes place in a week or two. The males and females will then couple and they may be taken by the wings in pairs, without separating them, and placed on large sheets of paper. Care must also be taken that no more pairs be placed on a sheet than can conveniently lie thereon. The room, in which the sheets are placed, should be secure from mice and ants, and the sun not permitted to shine upon them in any stage of their existence. After the eggs are deposited, the sheets should be folded up and put in a cellar, or some other cool and dry place until wanted for use the next spring.

The next step in the process is to stifle the worm in such cocoons as are intended for winding. This may be done in various methods: but the most common one is to place them in an oven moderately heated, or in the steam of boiling water. On this subject Mr. Cobb says:—"I have used the first method with success. The oven being moderately heated, the cocoons were spread out in oblong baskets, eight inches deep, in box covers, pans, &c. and permitted to remain in the oven half an hour." Mr. Smith of Baltimore, says he has found the following method preferable to any other:—"I put the cocoons, into a tight tin vessel with a cover, closely fitted, and put this vessel into another a little larger, containing such quantity of water as will nearly fill it. Fire is then applied and the water kept boiling half an hour or more, according to the size of the vessel, and until the cocoons in the inner vessel shall have become as hot as the boiling water. The cocoons are then spread out in a dry room that the moisture may evaporate." The worms being destroyed in the cocoons, in one of these methods, they are ready for market, or reeling as the culturist may choose. There is another method of destroying the worms in the cocoons by means of alcohol, of which we shall speak hereafter.—*Silk Culturist.*

Agricultural Books.

We have been requested, by a correspondent of the *Genesee Farmer*, to furnish a list of agricultural books, suitable for a farmer's library. This we do cheerfully, remarking by the way, that the number of *American* books is very limited; and that in selecting those of foreign origin, we must take much chaff with the wheat. The elementary principles of husbandry are pretty general in their application, while the practical operations of different countries must necessarily be variant, not only on account of difference in climate and soil, but in productions for the market, price of labor, habits of the people, &c. No European system of practice is therefore exactly adapted to our wants, though it may embrace much that is highly beneficial.

Independent of the memoirs which have been published by the Agricultural Societies in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and by the Society of Arts and Board of Agriculture in New-York, the *American* works on Agriculture, that we have been acquainted with, are, to name them in the order in which they appeared, 1. Dean's New-England Farmer; 2. Boardley's Husbandry; 3. Arator, a series of Agricultural Essays, by John Taylor, of Virginia; 4. A Treatise on Agriculture, by Gen. Armstrong; 5. The Farmer's Assistant, by John Nicholson; 6. Lorrain's Husbandry; 7. Essay on Calcareous Manures, by E. Ruffin; and 8. The Complete Farmer, by T. G. Fessenden. These are all worthy a place in a Farmer's Library, as well as the memoirs first named. Of Nos. 1 and 7, new revised editions have lately been published at Boston and Richmond. Of the others, copies are scarce, and the memoirs, we believe, cannot be purchased. No. 4 is a work of merit, comprising a great mass of interesting matter, detailed with great conciseness and perspicuity. No. 6 was written by an excellent practical farmer, who blended a great deal of useful reading and nice observation with an extensive practice. The writer was a self-taught philosopher, who scrutinized narrowly into cause and effect, and we believe was a very successful farmer. The essay on calcareous manures, is an invaluable treasure to all who can avail themselves of lime and marl, as sources of fertility. No. 8 is principally a judicious compilation from the Agricultural papers of our country. A new edition is now in the press. There are several American publications which treat of the orchard and the garden, which it is unnecessary to enumerate, as they may be found in all our seed shops.

Of foreign publications upon husbandry, we should recommend the following, in the order we name them:—Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture; Lawrence on Cattle; Davy's Agricultural Chemistry; Sinclair's Code of Agriculture, and, (last, *only* on account of its expense,) Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture. The Farm-

era' Series, published by the British Society for diffusing useful knowledge, affords an excellent compendium of British husbandry, though but partially adapted to our country.

But neither foreign nor American books ought to supercede the Agricultural periodicals of the day. These abound in communications from our best farmers, and detail the improvements which are continually developing in rural labor. We venture to say, there is not a farmer in the Union, of common intelligence and enterprize, who is ambitious to improve his condition, and who takes an Agricultural periodical, that is not more than remunerated for his subscription, by the useful information which he acquires from it. They are generally printed in a form to be easily preserved, and they ought to be preserved. We subjoin a list of such as are known to us, for the benefit of the readers of the Cultivator:—

Published quarterly.—The New York Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, at New York.

Monthly.—Southern Agriculturist, at Charleston, S. C.; Farmer's Register, at Shell-Banks, Va.; New York Farmer, N. York; Cultivator, Albany; Tennessee Farmer, Tenn.; Fessenden's Practical Farmer, Boston; Rural Library, a monthly publication of 32 8 vo. pages, N. York.

Semi monthly.—Farmer and Mechanic, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Weekly.—Genesee Farmer, at Rochester; N. England Farmer, at Boston; Maine Farmer, Winthrop, Me.; Yankee Farmer, Cornish, Me.; Ohio Farmer, Columbus, Ohio; Southern Planter, Columbus, Georgia.

Devoted to Horticulture particularly.—The American Gardener's Magazine, by Hovey & Co., and Horticultural Register, by G. E. Barret, both monthly 8vos., published at Boston.

Devoted to Silk Culture.—The Silk Culturist, at Hartford, Conn., and the Silk Worm, at Albany.

To Orchards and the Vine,—Coxe on fruit trees; Thatcher's Orchardist: Prince's Pomological Manuel; Kenrick's New American Orchardist, and Prince, Adlum, Loubat and Rafinesque on the Vine.

The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture and New York Farmer are from the same press, as are the New England Farmer and Practical Farmer. The Rural Library is a re-publication of American works on husbandry and gardening.

We can neither give the prices of all the books we have enumerated, nor refer to the bookstores at which they can be had. The periodicals may be obtained, by addressing the editors of the respective works.—*Cultivator.*

Household Affairs.

From the Cultivator.

To Make Yankee Bread.

Take two measures of Indian and one of rye meal, mix with milk or water, to the consistency of stiff hasty pudding, and add yeast—bake in iron pans or iron kettles four or five hours. Eat with fresh butter or other food, and if while warm the better. Yankee bread is very good or very bad, according to the manner in which it is made. We commend it to dyspeptics. The Indian meal should be either bolted or sifted.

Spruce Beer.

Take three gallons of water, of blood warmth, three half pints of molasses, a table spoonful of essence of spruce, and the like quantity of ginger—mix well together with a gill of yeast; let stand over night, and bottle in the morning. It will be in good condition to drink in twenty-four hours. It is a palatable, wholesome beverage.

Rhubarb Pies.

Gather a bundle of the leaf-stocks, *quantum sufficit*—cut off the leaf and peal the stock of the thin epidermis—cut in quarter inch pieces, and lay them into the crust—cover well with sugar, and add nutmeg, orange-peel and spice to taste. The flavor is equal, and many deem it preferable to gooseberries. The pie-plant is perennial, herbaceous and very hardy. A dozen plants will afford a family a constant supply.

I was at old Fort Hunter, on the Susquehannah, above Harrisburgh, in 1828. The highly respectable owner of this beautiful situation, Col. M'Allister, a gentleman of science and refined observation, treated my fellow-travelers and myself with great courtesy, and showed us some household conveniencies worthy of imitation, and among others his Milk-house, Smoke-house and Clothes-line. I thought much of these, and have in part profited by my observation. That the readers of the Cultivator may profit also by these improvements, I will briefly detail them in part.

The Milk-House

Was built in the north-east side of a slope, near the well and not far from the mansion. It was composed of stout stone walls, and the roof, which rose six or eight feet above the surface of the ground, appeared to be covered with earth or tile, and was deeply shrouded with the scarlet trumpet creeper, (*Bignonoa radicans,*) then in splendid bloom. The interior of the house, principally under ground, was fitted up with cisterns, in which water stood nearly to the tops of the pans of milk, which were arranged in them. The house was entered by a flight of steps on the south, and there was a window on the north, which could be opened or darkened at pleasure, to give ventilation. For want of a natural spring, which many Pennsylvanians consider almost indispensable in a milk-house, the water was conducted in a pipe from the well pump, and after filling the cisterns to a certain height, passed off at the opposite side. The object was to obtain a cool temperature, in the heat of summer, which greatly facilitates the separation of the cream from the milk, and this object was amply effected, with the labor of working occasionally at the well pump.

The Smoke-House

Was a wooden octagon building, perhaps 16 feet in diameter, perfectly tight, except the doorway. The peculiarities of this building were, it was set a foot or more above the ground, and was perfectly dry, and bacon, hams, &c. were kept hanging around its walls all summer, without becoming damp or moldy, or being injured by flies; and, in the second place, no fire was admitted into the building, the smoke being conveyed into it through a tube from the outside, where it was generated in a stove.

The Clothes Line

We saw had been six years in use, without sensible injury, though it had remained all this time in the open air. It had always been wound up, upon a small windlass, as soon as the clothes had been taken from it, where it was protected from the rain by a roof. Several posts, with notches near their tops, were placed in a range upon the grass plat, upon which the line could be drawn and fastened in two minutes, and from which it could be loosened and wound up in as short a time. It is but a small affair, but such small affairs make a large aggregate in ordinary life. "Take care of the cents, and the dollars will take care of themselves."

Cisterns.

A correspondent at Bridgeton, N. J., (E. H. Holmes,) asks, "What kind of mortar should be used in constructing cisterns that will not leak?" We have had two built with brick and common lime mortar, the lime fresh burnt, and then well plastered on the inside with mortar made with water lime. They have remained tight hitherto. The most approved mode is to take for three parts of lime, one part of terras, ochre, ground iron ore, or smithey slack, (the dust of a blacksmith's shop,)—and blend them well with the sand in mortar.—*Cultivator.*

Red Clover and Timothy Seed.

A FEW bushels just received at the Rochester Seed Store.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Meteorological Table,

KEPT AT ROCHESTER, FOR MAY, 1835.

Days.	10 A. M. therm.	10 A. M. barometer.	10 A. M. winds.	10 A. M. sky	10 P. M. therm.	10 P. M. barometer.	10 P. M. winds.	10 P. M. sky
1	54	29,55	E	cloudy	48	29,55	N E	cloudy
2	52	29,60	W	fair	50	29,70	W	fair
3	58	29,75	E	do	54	29,60	E	do
4	58	29,30	S	cloudy	60	29,35	S W	cloudy
5	68	29,35	W	fair	62	29,35	W	fair
6	58	29,45	W	do	47	29,60	W	do
7	55	29,60	W	do	46	29,55	W	cloudy
8	50	29,50	N E	do	40	29,50	N E	fair
9	60	29,45	N E	do	44	29,40	N E	do
10	54	29,45	N W	do	56	29,45	W	do
11	54	29,45	W	do	52	29,60	W	do
12	62	29,60	N E	do	52	29,45	E	cloudy
13	56	29,65	N E	do	56	29,65	E	fair
14	56	29,35	E	do	46	29,35	N E	do
15	50	29,35	N E	do	44	29,35	N E	cloudy
16	52	29,30	N W	cloudy	52	29,35	N W	do
17	64	29,45	W	fair	57	29,50	W	fair
18	68	29,55	W	do	62	29,50	S W	do
19	80	29,50	W	do	72	29,40	S W	do
20	78	29,45	N	do	64	29,50	N E	do
21	52	29,65	N E	cloudy	52	29,65	E	do
22	60	29,80	N E	fair	50	29,85	N E	do
23	68	29,80	S E	do	64	29,65	S E	cloudy
24	74	29,75	S	do	62	29,55	N E	fair
25	78	29,65	N E	do	65	29,45	W	do
26	76	29,45	N E	do	62	29,50	N E	do
27	76	29,50	S E	do	68	29,50	E	do
28	76	29,35	W	cloudy	77	29,25	S W	cloudy
29	72	29,15	W	fair	58	29,30	N W	do
30	68	29,50	N E	do	64	29,50	W	fair
31	70	29,50	S W	do	62	29,25	W	cloudy

MEANS.—Ther. 59.8—Barom. 29.50—Rain 1 inch.

150 lbs. Lucern Seed,

OF fine quality and proved vitality, for sale at a reduced price, at the Rochester Seed Store.

Also, A few thousand SILK WORM EGGS, just received and for sale as above.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

FLOWER SEEDS.

A SPLENDID assortment of Annual, Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds, put up in small papers at 6 cents each, or 20 varieties for $1, and 100 varieties for $4, for sale at the Rochester Seed Store.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Turnep Seed.

RUTA Baga or Yellow Swedish, Large White Flat or Globe, Large English Norfolk, Long Tankard or Hanover, Early White Flat Dutch, Long Yellow French, White French or White Swedish, Yellow Maltese, Dale's New Yellow Hybrid, and various other kinds for sale at the Rochester seed store.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Robbins' Patent Planting

MACHINE.

WITH this machine Corn, Beans, Peas, and all seeds of an oval shape can be planted with more system and correctness than can be done in the usual manner of planting with the hand and hoe.

One acre of ground can be planted, placing the seeds any given distance apart, from two or more inches, and rows two and a half feet between, in three hours time.

Machines can be had by applying to C. N. BEMENT, Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, Albany; BUSHROD BUCK, Lanesborough, Berkshire county, Mass.; and DANIEL I. BUCK, Lowville, Lewis county, agent and proprietor for making and vending said machines, at all of which places it is intended to keep a supply on hand.

☞ The above machines are for sale at Reynolds & Bateham's Seed Store Rochester.

Lowville, March 25th, 1835. ap 14-tf

COBB'S MANUAL OF CULTURE OF SILK, &c. for sale by

HOYT & PORTER.

From the New-York Mirror.

The Western Hunter.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

Ay, this is Freedom!—these pure skies
  Were never stained with village smoke:
The fragrant wind that through them flies,
  Is breathed from wastes by plough unbroke.
Here, with my rifle and my steed,
  And her who left the world for me,
I plant me, where the red deer feed
  In the green desert—and am free.

For here the fair savannahs know
  No barrier in the bloomy grass;
Wherever breeze of heaven may blow,
  Or beam of heaven may glance, I pass.
In pastures, measureless as air,
  The bison is my noble game;
The bounding elk, whose antlers tear
  The branches, falls before my aim.

Mine are the river-fowl that scream
  From the long line of waving sedge;
The bear, that marks my weapon's gleam,
  Hides vainly in the forest's edge;
In vain the she-wolf stands at bay;
  The brinded catamount, that lies
High in the boughs to watch his prey,
  Even in the act of springing, dies.

With what huge growth the elm and plane
  Fling their huge arms across my way,
Gray, old, and cumbered with a train
  Of vines as huge and old and gray!
Free stray the lucid streams, and find
  No taint in these fresh lawns and shades;
Free spring the flowers that scent the wind
  Where never scythe has swept the glades.

Alone the fire, when frostwinds sere
  The heavy herbage of the ground,
Gathers his annual harvest here,
  With roaring like the battle's sound,
And trains of smoke that heavenward tower,
  And streaming flames that sweep the plain,
Fierce, as if kindled to devour
  Earth to the well-springs of the main.

Here, from dim woods, the aged Past
  Speaks solemnly; and I behold
The boundless future in the vast
  And lonely river, seaward rolled.
Who feeds its founts with rain and dew?
  Who moves, I ask, its gliding mass,
And trains the bordering vines, whose blue
  Bright clusters tempt me as I pass?

Broad are these streams—my steed obeys,
  Plunges, and bears me through the tide.
Wide are these woods—I tread the maze
  Of giant stems, nor ask a guide.
I hunt, till day's last glimmer dies
  O'er woody vale and grassy height;
And kind the voice and glad the eyes,
  That welcome my return at night.

How to make Money.—Do you complain that you have nothing to begin with? "Tom," you say, "has a farm, and Harry has one thousand dollars, but I have nothing." I say to you, Look at your hands and tell me what they are worth. Would you take one thousand dollars for them, or for the *use* of them through your life? If you can make half a dollar a day with them, would it not be a bad bargain, for that sum is the interest of more than two thousand dollars; so that, if you are industrious and Harry is lazy, you are more than twice as rich as he is; and when you can do man's work and make a dollar a day, you are four times as rich, and are fairly worth four thousand dollars. Money and land therefore, is not the only capital with which a young man can begin the world. If he has good health and is industrious, even the poorest boy in our country has something to trade upon; and if he be besides well educated and have skill in any kind of work, and add to this moral habits and religious principles, so that his employers may trust him and place confidence in him, he may then be said to set out in life with a handsome capital, and certainly has as good a chance of becoming independent and respectable, and perhaps *rich*, as any man in the country. "Every man is the maker of his own fortune." All depends upon setting out on the right principles, and they are these:—

1. BE INDUSTRIOUS—
Time and skill are your capital.
2. BE SAVING—
Whatever it be, live within your income.
3. BE PRUDENT—
Buy not what you can do without.
4. BE RESOLUTE—
Let your economy be always of to-day, not to-morrow.
5. BE CONTENTED AND THANKFUL—
A cheerful spirit makes labor light, and sleep sweet, and all around *happy*, all which is much better than being *only rich*.

School District Libraries.—*An Act relating to Public Instruction.*

§ 1. The taxable inhabitants of each school district in the state, shall have power when lawfully assembled at any district meeting, to lay a tax on the district of twenty dollars for the first year for the purchase of a district library; consisting of such books, as they shall in their district meetings direct; and such further sum as they may deem necessary for the purchase of a book case. The intention to propose such a tax shall be stated in the notice required to be given for such meeting.

§ 2. The taxable inhabitants of each school district shall also have power when so assembled in any subsequent year, to lay a tax not exceeding ten dollars in any one year for the purpose of making additions to the district library.

§ 3. The clerk of the district, or such other person as the taxable inhabitants may, at their annual meeting, designate and appoint, by a majority of votes, shall be the librarian of the district, and shall have the care and custody of the library, under such regulations as the inhabitants may adopt for his government.

§ 4. The taxes authorized by this act to be raised, shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as a tax for building a school house.

Phenomenon.—By a gentleman recently from Prince William county, Virginia, we have been informed of a remarkable occurrence which took place on the Neabsco tract, about four miles from Dumfries, on Monday se'night, during that heavy thunder storm, which, it will be recollected overspread the whole heavens, and apparently visited every quarter of our country. The earth for several acres which was previously firm and good, *suddenly* (from its present appearance) sunk to the depth of about 4 feet, and cracked open in innumerable places throughout the whole mass, as if it had been blown away by gun powder. The lightning there was awfully heavy and severe, accompanied by an abundant shower of hail, which, however, was not so injurious to the grain as to the window glass. Numerous persons have visited the spot, but are totally unable to account for the remarkable phenomenon. Some supposed it to have been produced by the shock of an earthquake, although the people residing in the neighborhood experienced, or rather *observed* no sensation during the storm to justify such a conclusion; yet it is possible such might have been the fact, as from the continual glare of lightning and the heavy peals of thunder, with a combination of apprehension for their personal safety, they might have had a shock of an earthquake, which they attributed to the effects of the raging storm.—*Georgetown Metropolitian.*

My Life.—Just two years ago, I said that I did not think I should continue to publish the Register above two or three years longer; and that I would pretty speedily set about publishing the history of my own life. With regard to the former, I think I shall bring it to a close on my birth-day of 1835, if I should live so long, that birth-day being on the 9th of March. With regard to the latter, that is to say, The History of My Life, the writing of it at all depended, at the time when I spoke of it, upon a contingency; namely, whether I should become a Member of Parliament or not. I shall entitle my book, "The Progress of a Ploughboy to a seat in Parliament, as exemplified in the History of the Life of William Cobbett, Member for Oldham;" and I intend that the frontispiece to the book shall represent me first in a mock frock, driving the rooks from the corn; and, in the lower compartment of the picture, standing in the House of Commons, addressing the Speaker. If I live I shall fulfil my intentions, and I shall dedicate my book to the Ploughboys of England, bidding them to be sober, industrious, early risers, merciful to the horses and oxen; to be obedient to their masters in all their lawful commands; and exhorting them to perish, if necessary, rather than live upon potatoes, water, and salt.—*Cobbett's Register.*

Sayings for Farmers.—*By Dr. Franklin.*

One *to-day* is worth two *to-morrows*.

Handle your tools without mittens—a cat in gloves catches no mice.

He that by the plough thrive,
  Himself must either hold or drive.

The eye of the master will do more work than both his hands. Not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse open.

A fat kitchen makes a lean will.

If you would be rich, think of saving as well as getting.

What maintains one vice would train up two children.

Beware of *little* expenses—a small leak will sink a great ship.

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some—for he that goes borrowing goes sorrowing.

Pride is as hard a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.

Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy.

Lying rides on debt's back.

It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.

For age and want save what you may,
  No morning's sun lasts the whole day.

If you do not hear reason, she will surely wrap your knuckles.

He that hath a trade hath an estate; and he that hath a calling hath a place of profit and honor. A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.

A Curiosity.—A short time since, one of our ship masters brought home with him from Mobile, a part of a petrified Live Oak Tree, found entire in that neighborhood. The tree was perfect, and as hard and heavy as our granite, though of an entirely different nature. We examined the piece a few days since, and as it was the first thing of the kind we had ever seen, it was matter of much surprise and wonder to us, and the thought very naturally suggested itself, of how many years had rolled away, and how many generations of men had lived and died, since this tree once the pride of the forest, had been changing from its original nature to that of a hard and unyielding stone. Notwithstanding the great change which had taken place, the grain and knots in the original wood were yet distinctly visible. It is supposed by many who have seen this singular production of nature, that the great bones found at the west some few years since, and exhibited, were nothing more nor less than petrified trees. We think this idea a very reasonable one, more especially as the substance bears a great resemblance to an aged bone.—*Worcester Tel.*

Grant Thorburn.—The grand drawback to every improvement is the common and degrading idea, that certain things are beyond our reach; whereas, every thing is attainable by the employment of means, and nothing, not even the knowledge of a common laborer, without it. There are many things which it is not desirable to wish for, and which are only desired by men of extraordinary minds; but let no man fancy that any thing is impossible for him. I speak from *experience*; I commenced a seed-store with *fifteen dollars*; finding it thrive, I resolved it should be the *first*. And now I think it is, for while in Britain, last winter, I saw nothing to equal it. I say again, let no man think that any thing is impossible, for this is the *bane* of all improvement.